

Continued Cool and  
Partly Cloudy Wednesday  
Sun rises 5:57; sets 9:05  
DETROIT TEMPERATURES  
7 a.m. 59 8 a.m. 59 9 a.m. 60  
10 a.m. 61 11 a.m. 61 12 noon 63  
1 p.m. 62 2 p.m. 62 3 p.m. 61  
4 p.m. 60 5 p.m. 60 6 p.m. 59

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1944

On Guard for Over a Century

Vol. 114—No. 34

Five Cents

# INVASION COSTS ONLY 3 SHIPS: INITIAL OBJECTIVES TAKEN

## F.D.R. Say Attack Is Up to Schedule

**Reports Small Naval Casualties  
But Warns of Over-Confidence**

WASHINGTON—(UP)—President Roosevelt reported late Tuesday that the invasion of Europe is running up to schedule.

He said that by noon American Naval losses in the operation comprised two destroyers and one landing craft.

Air losses were relatively light, amounting to about one percent, he told his news conference.

He seemed pleased at the progress of the invasion.

Asked for his personal reaction, he made his comment about the operation running "up to schedule" and added that that is saying a mouthful.

He appeared particularly proud that Naval losses were small.

He said his information on losses came from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, commanding the invasion.

Mr. Roosevelt warned against too much overconfidence, saying that neither the invasion nor the war are by any means over.

He said the country had full reason to be thrilled, but he hoped this would not lead to overconfidence which would destroy the war effort.

**DECIDED AT TEHRAN**

The decision to open the Western Front was made in the December conferences at Tehran where he met with Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Soviet Premier Josef Stalin, he revealed.

Mr. Roosevelt said he had known since the Tehran parley that the approximate date of the invasion

## Easy Lies the Head that's Sure of Plans

WASHINGTON—(AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall's job was done before the invasion of France started—so the Chief of Staff went home to bed and didn't come down to his Pentagon office until his regular hour Tuesday morning.

That attitude well summed up the War Department's D-Day.

would be the end of May or the first few days of June but knew the exact date only for the last few days.

He disclosed that while he was making his broadcast last night regarding the fall of Rome he knew that the invasion troops

had been before the invasion.

Earlier in the day, Mr. Roosevelt asked the nation to join him Tuesday night in reciting a sol-

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## Troops Several Miles Inland, Churchill Says

**Losses Relatively Small, He Tells  
Commons in Second Statement**

BY JUDSON O'QUINN

LONDON—(AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill said Tuesday night that Allied troops have penetrated in some cases several miles inland from the coast of France, and that "this operation is proceeding in a thoroughly satisfactory manner" with losses far less than anticipated.

In his second statement of this D-Day, Churchill said he had been at centers where the latest information was received, and reported that "the passage of the sea has been made with far less loss than we apprehended."

He said it appeared that tactical surprise had been achieved over the Germans as the Allies established lodgments "on a broad front."

"The resistance of batteries has been greatly weakened by the bombing of the Air Force, and the superior bombardment of our ships greatly reduced their fire to dimensions which did not affect the problem," he said, adding that "airborne troops are well established and the followups all are proceeding with very much less loss than we expected."

After visiting Supreme Headquarters of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower with King George VI, the Prime Minister described those airborne landings as "an outstanding feat on a scale far larger than anything there has been so far in the world. These landings took place with extremely little loss and great accuracy."

**MANY DANGERS BEHIND**

"Many dangers and difficulties which appeared at this time last night extremely formidable are behind us," Churchill said.

"All this, of course, although very valuable, is a first and vitally essential step and gives no indication whatever of what may be the course of the battle in the next days and weeks, because the enemy will now prob-

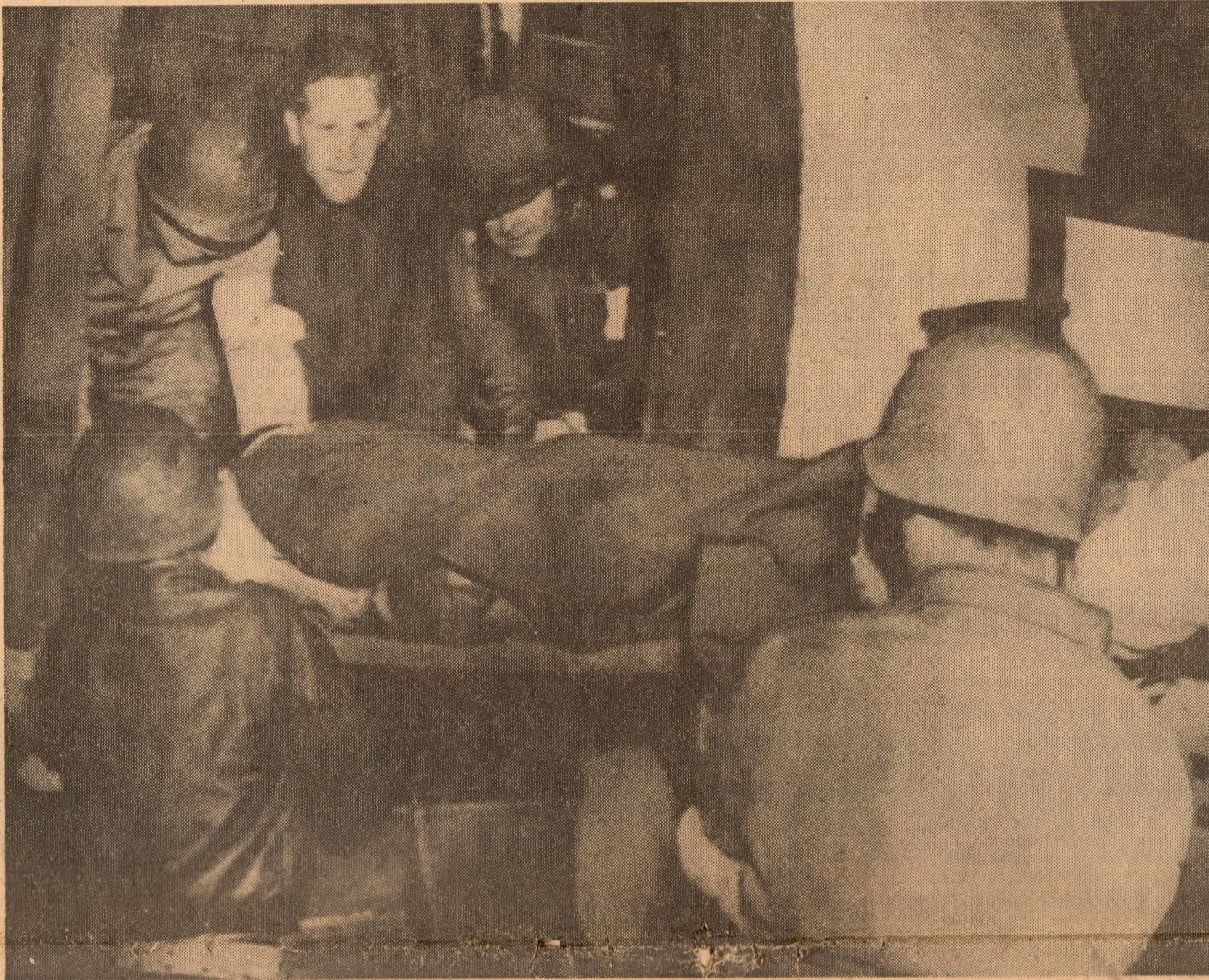
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## Too Exciting

MINNEAPOLIS—(AP)—Listener to invasion reports, Almer A. C. Newman, 61 years old, head of the fire department alarm system, collapsed and died Tuesday.

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## Ambulance Plane Rushes First Wounded Yank Back



FIRST AMERICAN CASUALTY ARRIVES BACK IN ENGLAND FROM THE BEACHHEAD IN FRANCE  
Yank paratrooper, who suffered head wounds, was rushed to hospitalization by plane.

## Allies Smash On in Italy

Pursue Nazis Far  
Past the Tiber

**ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Naples—**(AP)—Remnants of the German Army fled in disorder north and west of Rome Tuesday, as Fifth Army troops, swarming over the historic Tiber in many places and against weak resistance, advanced another five miles beyond the river.

"The battle to destroy the enemy continues without pause," the Allied communiqué said, and it was made clear that as the United Nations mount the great invasion of the West, there is to be no halt to the slugging Italian campaign.

**NEXT CABINET NAMED**

On the diplomatic front, Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio dissolved his Italian Government and was charged by Crown Prince Umberto with forming a new government to include political leaders in liberated Rome.

The official announcement said that the action would permit establishment of a government "composed of political figures from many regions of Italy."

To the northeast, 15 miles from Rome, French troops have cap-

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## 7 Yank Raids Hit Jap Bases

PEARL HARBOR—(UP)—Army, Navy and Marine air forces, ranging over a 1,000-mile front in the Central Pacific, attacked Truk, Ponape, Nauru and the Marshalls in a series of seven raids Saturday, Sunday and Monday, a Pacific Fleet announcement said Tuesday.

No Japanese interceptors were encountered in any of the strikes. Only at Nauru was the anti-aircraft fire intense.

**THE \$64 QUESTION**

## Wants V-Day News Now

Special to the Free Press

MT. CLEMENS — A woman who telephoned to a newspaper office here Tuesday in search of invasion information replied, "Yes, I know," when a busy telegraph editor told her that the invasion had started.

"But what I want to know," she prodded, "is when will it be over?"

## War Bulletins

LONDON—(AP)—The Vichy radio said Tuesday night: "It must be admitted that the Allied beachhead area has been considerably widened and that Allied reinforcements are pouring in."

The National Broadcasting System said Tuesday night that its monitors in San Francisco had reported that the Tokyo radio had left the air suddenly and without explanation.

MADRID—(AP)—Border reports Tuesday said that the Germans were moving mobile units from Central France northward to meet any penetration of the Atlantic Wall, and had alerted the whole German-held Mediterranean area for any blow from the south.

Just before news of the invasion reached Madrid, frontier reports said that the Nazis were concentrating strongly in the Rhone Valley area, in preparation against any Allied spring from Italy or North Africa into Southern France. Organized French Underground movements were said to have gone into action promptly with complete discipline.

LONDON—(AP)—The Berlin radio reported Tuesday night that big air battles had developed over Romania today between Nazi fighters and bombers of the Allied Mediterranean Air Force.

**SERVED UP TO NAZIS**

## Gen. Montgomery Gives His Recipe for Victory

ALLIED ARMIES HEADQUARTERS—(AP)—Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, commander of the group of armies invading France, said Tuesday afternoon that he was pleased with the initial phase of the landing operations.

Dressed in the familiar Montgomery sweater with battlefield trousers, the sharp-featured general appeared quite happy as he told of a five-point recipe for victory he had given his officers shortly before the invasion signal.

He listed the five points as: 1—Allied solidarity; 2—Offensive eagerness; 3—Enthusiasm; 4—Connection and 5—All-out effort.

**ANALYZES ROMMEL**

The General, who whipped Marshal Rommel in the African sands, predicted May 15—22 days before the invasion, "I think that Rommel will commit himself on the beaches."

Montgomery said that he foresees bitter fighting on the beaches because he had come to know Rommel as an impulsive commander who preferred to reach a quick decision rather than engage in a slow slugging match.

He described his old foe as a "disrupter" and a "disorganizer" who liked to create confusion.

"He will try to knock us back into the sea. He is a disrupter,

## Red Armies Are Poised

300 Divisions Due to  
Join All-Out Drive

BY ROBERT S. MUSSEL

LONDON—(UP)—Probably within 24 to 48 hours—and almost certainly before the end of the week—Soviet armies will swing their vast power into a synchronized offensive with the Anglo-American Western Front forces under the master plan of Teheran envisaging the destruction of Germany this year, military observers said Tuesday night.

The German radio and other reports to London indicated that Soviet artillery on the lower Dnepr front gradually was stepping up the tempo of its barrage and in that sector huge Soviet forces are known to have completed huge regrouping operations.

**8 FORCES POISED**

The Dnepr army is only one of at least eight large Soviet armies ready for action. Despite the heavy manpower losses suffered during the early days of the German blitz, probably more trained Soviet troops are in the field waiting the signal to attack than ever before—about 300 divisions and 5,000,000 front-line fighters.

**BIG BLOW FORESEEN**

Nobody in Moscow knew when that zero hour would come but when it did, observers in the Soviet Capital were convinced that the Soviets would throw everything they had into one mighty wallop to crush more than 200 enemy formations pinned down on the Eastern Front.

Tonight, a German DNEP广播 said: "Taking into account the start of the Anglo-American invasion of Western Europe, it is possible that concentrated Soviet divisions now are deployed for the attack and will begin to seek the final decision."

**D-DAY AID**

## Detroit Rushes to Give Blood

An urgent appeal for blood plasma issued by the American Red Cross in anticipation of heavy invasion casualties brought an instantaneous response from Detroiters in all walks of life Tuesday.

Downtown as well as local centers reported increases in donations, while war plants and labor unions announced contributions which eclipsed any single day's record for the war.

Officials renewed their appeal that there be no letup in donations.

## Deep Penetrations Reported by Nazis

**Allied Losses Lighter Than Expected;  
German Coast Defenses Blown Apart**

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force—(AP)—Allied invasion headquarters, in its second communiqué on the invasion, asserted early Wednesday that the Allied assault forces met little opposition in the Channel or in the air and that the initial landings were a success.

BY WES GALLAGHER

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force—(AP)—Tremendous forces of Allied tanks and infantry smashed through the first defenses of the German Atlantic wall along the Normandy coast of France Tuesday and drove several miles inland through surprisingly weak enemy resistance in an assault aimed directly at Paris.

Ferried across the white-capped channel by an armada of 4,000 ships and thousands of lighter craft, and screened from above by a thundering fleet of 11,000 planes, American, British and Canadian troops hit the beaches along a front of roughly 100 miles between Cherbourg and Le Havre in the first cloudy hours of daylight and swept swiftly inland.

Allied losses in the initial assault were much lighter than had been anticipated and there was an unmistakable air of optimism at the headquarters of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, supreme Allied commander. It was disclosed that D-Day had been set originally for Monday, but that bad weather had forced a day's postponement.

Tonight the International Information Bureau, German propaganda agency, reported that the Allies held a bridgehead about 15 miles broad and "several kilometers" deep between Villers and Trouville. Trouville is nine miles south across the Seine estuary from Le Havre.

German reports from the Spanish frontier said Allied troops were in full possession of Honfleur, six miles southeast of Le Havre across the Seine estuary, and were fanning out south and east toward Pont L'Eveque, Beuzeville and Pont Audemer, ranging from 10 to 15 miles inland.

**GERMANS REPORT BEACHHEAD HELD**

Prime Minister Winston Churchill announced that Allied airborne troops had captured several strategic bridges inside France before the enemy could destroy them and that "there is even fighting proceeding in the town of Caen." Caen is nine miles west and slightly south of Le Havre.

Air-borne troops are well established and the followups are proceeding with very much less loss than we expected," Churchill told a cheering House of Commons in his second report of the day. "Many dangers and difficulties are behind us. \*\*\* This operation is proceeding in a thoroughly satisfactory manner."

**NAZIS REPORT BATTLE NEAR ROUEN**

The German-controlled Paris radio broadcast a "last-minute flash from the battlefield" early Tuesday night, saying that "a vicious battle is raging north of Rouen between powerful Allied paratroop formations and German anti-invasion forces." Rouen is 41 miles from the coast, east of Le Havre.

In an earlier report, Churchill told Commons that the Allied assault was "proceeding according to plan—and what a plan! \*\*\* We hope to furnish the enemy with a succession of surprises during the course of the fighting."

Parachute and glider-borne troops who led the history-making attack in thousands of pre-dawn landings deep within the enemy's vaunted defenses suffered "extremely small" losses in the air, headquarters announced, and sea-borne losses were described as "very, very small."

Nazi coastal defenses had been silenced until they offered only sporadic fire, and Allied air power completely dominated the battle area. Several of the toughest invasion hurdles had been cleared, but an Allied spokesman warned that "many more remain." Huge Allied reinforcements of men and armor were pouring ashore Tuesday night.

**NAVAL GUNS SMASH NAZI BUNKERS**

Fixed German guns along the coast were literally blown apart by a 10,000-ton aerial barrage in the eight hours preceding the landings, and then a formidable fleet of American and British warships—including battleships with sixteen-inch rifles—stood close inshore and destroyed enemy bunkers and gun positions with point-blank fire.

Despite a command by Reichsmarshall Herman Goering that the "invasion must be beaten off even if the Luftwaffe perishes," only 50 German planes appeared in the early hours of the attack. Allied fighters ranged 75 miles inland without meeting opposition.

The German radio reported bitter fighting at a half-dozen points in Normandy and claimed to have identified two United States air-borne divisions in the Cherbourg Peninsula and two British air-borne divisions in the Seine area near Le Havre.

First to report that the invasion was underway early today, the Nazis speculated that the Normandy assault was merely diversionary and said the invasion troops were "going into an inferno in comparison with which Dante's Hell was child's play." The enemy broadcasters said German reinforcements were being rushed to meet the onslaught and that counterattacks already had been struck.

**HEAVIER RESISTANCE EXPECTED**

Churchill, though his night report to Commons was extremely optimistic in the main, warned that the day's fighting "gives no

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